

## The Sun

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## The President at Jamestown.

That part of Mr. Roosevelt's address at Jamestown which was inspired by the historical, sentimental and patriotic aspects of the occasion commands our sincere admiration. It was a dignified, powerful oration, most interesting in its analysis of the elements of the composite American race and the complex American civilization that exist to-day, and in its swift but effective delineation of the course of the mighty stream whereof the small beginning trickled forth from the fountain head beside which Mr. Roosevelt, as Chief Magistrate, spoke with true eloquence yesterday. We are inclined to believe that from among the entire population of the United States no fitter orator could have been found than the citizen who was assigned to the rostrum by the accident of official position. Nature has implanted in Mr. Roosevelt's heart a genuine and profound sympathy for the pioneers and the nation builders who achieved what he so aptly calls the iron work of the conquest of a new continent. The country may be proud of the manner in which he interpreted to the world the spirit of the Jamestown celebration.

To this appropriate and adequate oration were appended certain passages relating to Mr. Roosevelt's own ideas, policies and intentions. These will be studied with close attention. Common report has been attributing to the President a purpose to seize upon some favorable public occasion for saying something that might tend to counteract a growing impression that his deeds and words and "policies" constitute a menace to the prosperity that for years have blessed this land. We therefore carefully extract from the Jamestown address and exhibit here in conspicuous segregation such sentences as may have been intended to be reassuring:

"In industrial matters our enormous prosperity has brought with it certain grave evils. It is our duty to out these evils, without at the same time destroying our well being."

"At the moment the greatest problem before us is how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, individual, but especially corporate, as will insure its not being used against the interest of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative."

"It is our business to put a stop to abuses and to prevent their recurrence, without shoving a spirit of mere vindictiveness for what has been done in the past."

"Banks combined, unshakable resolution in pressing the reform, with a profound temperance of spirit which made him, while bent on the extirpation of the evil system, refuse to cherish an unbecoming and vindictive ill will toward the men who had benefited by it."

"Said Mr. Roosevelt: 'I cannot reform with equity' I will reform at all. There is a State to preserve as well as a State to reform. This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of abuses of corporate wealth."

"We are unalterably determined to prevent wrongdoing in the future, we have no intention of trying to undo such an indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty."

"Our purpose is to build up, rather than to tear down. We show ourselves the true friends of property when we make it evident that we will not tolerate the abuses of property."

"We are steadily bent on preserving the institution of private property."

We have carefully refrained from diluting the exhibit with such phrases as "This great republic of ours shall never become the government of a plutocracy and it shall never become the government of a mob." They belong rather to the generalities of a familiar rhetoric than to the class of declarations of a really illuminating character; and we may add that the example just quoted is morally incomplete without the further prophecy and pledge that this great republic of ours shall never become the government of an individual.

But we are anxious to give Mr. Roosevelt full credit for every utterance suggesting on his part a better understanding of the limitations of his power and of the appalling responsibilities of an office defined by law than he seemed to possess when he started in at Minneapolis five years ago with the announcement that in his opinion the time had come when new conditions necessitated "a change from the old attitude of the State and the nation toward property."

We have therefore in the foregoing extracts put in roman type such declarations as portend his continued aggressiveness of purpose, and have sought to distinguish by the use of italics every word or phrase in the Jamestown speech which can possibly be construed as signifying anything whatsoever in the way of reassurance or recession or qualification or mitigation of his most violent deliriums. To strike a balance it is necessary to weigh the italics against the words in roman.

We freely admit that one factor is lacking; and that is an exact measure of the value the President puts on some of his own words. When he says now, for example, that "we," meaning himself, "are steadily bent on preserving the institution of private property," does he intend to retract his Minneapolis delirium? For at all times, ever since civilization has been a thing worth mentioning, the attitude of State and nation has been that of a protector, affording protection by law and striving continu-

ally for the preservation of the institution of private property. Welcome indeed would be the news, whether it came from Jamestown or from any other quarter, that the President had changed his mind about the necessity of a change in the attitude of State and nation toward property!

To illustrate further the difficulty of precise admeasurement, what is in the President's intellect when he includes the control of "the business use" of vast "individual" fortunes not specifically engaged in interstate commerce or in any designated way coming under Federal supervision as one of the proper objects of "its solicitude control," and of "permitting"—that is to say, restricting—the legitimate profits of large business in general?

And exactly what does he mean—if he means it as an encouragement of business confidence and industrial peace of mind—when, as President of the United States, he stands forth at Jamestown and in the presence, so to speak, of the entire civilized world assures his own fellow citizens, his employers, the masters of whom he is the servant, that although he may erect a new code of business morality, of business legality, he will not be so "vindictive"—the word is used more than once—as to attempt to make the new morality and the new legality retroactive in any severely punitive sense; but that, following BURKE's illustrious example, he will "press the reform" with "a profound temperance of spirit?"

Yet with a profound gratefulness of spirit, despite the lacuna, let the foregoing italics be studied!

## The Hitch in Santo Domingo.

There is not the slightest question of the right of the Dominican Congress to amend the treaty now before it. Such a proceeding is not at all unusual on the part of one or both of the parties to international treaties. The question is not of their right to amend but of their policy in trying to amend.

The difficulty encountered in securing approval for the convention at this end is fairly indicative of even greater difficulty in securing approval here of the amendments proposed by the Dominican Congress. It is little probable that the United States Senate would consent to any material change in the instrument which it approved a few weeks ago, and the modifications proposed by the Dominicans, while perhaps not vital, are of importance. Moreover, the situation is affected by the understanding entered into by the United States with the creditors of the island. It is to this country and not to Santo Domingo that the creditors now look for the collection of their money and the security of their claims. The convention in its present form embodies, in effect, the terms of that understanding.

In the event of a disagreement upon the terms of the treaty and an indefinite deadlock the present condition of affairs would undoubtedly be continued. The general purpose and the processes set forth in the treaty would be thus made effective even in the case of failure to give it full legal form. Whether the step taken by President ROOSEVELT on March 28, 1905, was wise or unwise, whether it was fully justified by the circumstances or without proper justification, its retraction is almost inconceivable. Whether our manner of dealing with this matter has been right or wrong it must be admitted that as a result of what has been done the island of Santo Domingo is now enjoying a combination of peace and prosperity without precedent in its entire history. With the treaty in effect this condition would doubtless continue, and an even more abundant prosperity would follow as a consequence of its definite establishment.

It is to be hoped that the opponents of the treaty are only pleasing themselves with a little indulgence in a bit of strut and parade for political effect, and that they will soon abandon that attitude and show their sound common sense by approving the treaty.

## An Unofficial Report on the Canal.

The commercial clubs of Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati recently sent a joint commission to the Panama Canal zone to investigate conditions and note progress. In a report now published these businessmen, who desired to supplement Government inspection with methodical personal observation, estimate that the canal will be finished and opened to traffic by January 1, 1915. This is not a professional opinion, but it is nevertheless weighty, for the commercial men took ample time for their inspection, divided the work among eight groups and made a thorough job of it. Upon the day of the publication of their report some statistics furnished by Colonel GORGAS, chief sanitary officer of the Canal Zone, were given out in Washington, from which it appeared that since August, 1906, the number of sick among the employees had declined from 31.72 per thousand to 19.40. During March there were only two deaths among the 4,600 Americans employed by the commission.

It may be doubted whether any community in the United States could make a better health showing, and when that part of the commercial clubs' report devoted to climate and sanitation is examined there is no excuse or ground for incredulity. We read:

"1. The climate is equal if not superior to that of any other tropical region of similar altitude."  
"2. Its effects upon Americans are not injurious."  
"3. We believe there is no reason why Americans observing proper precautions should not be able to live in the Canal Zone for years."

"4. We believe there is no climatic reason that prevents a satisfactory continuation of the work and the successful completion of the great undertaking."

Water supply, drainage, housing and food were carefully inspected by the commercial men. They found by testing it that the water of the three reservoirs was pure, abundant and well protected; that the sewer pipes were of vitrified material and laid by skilled labor to points beyond low water mark at Colon and Panama, and elsewhere in water courses where there could be no contamination of the water supply or danger to health; that the garbage was collected daily in the two cities and carried out to sea and in the interior was burned or buried. The only criticism the comm-

cial men have to make of the ration supplied is that there should be more vegetables, and they recommend that the Government undertake truck gardening. Of the shelter provided for employees they say:

"The excellence of the housing seems to us one of the striking features of the canal work. Those familiar with labor quarters in any section of our own or other countries cannot but feel that the housing offered on the isthmus is the best in the world."

As to the progress of the work these unofficial and painstaking visitors say they have no doubt that the February rate of excavation, 650,000 cubic yards, will soon be increased to 1,000,000 cubic yards a month. If the reports of progress made by President ROOSEVELT, Secretary TART and the Congressmen who have taken a run down to the Zone to see how things were going have not been carried conviction as being the results of limited official observation, we recommend a perusal of the full and minute account and solid conclusions of these business men who sought the truth with open and anxious minds.

## The American Fleet.

It is our naval show at Jamestown; the foreign contingent, as the amenities require, is a foil to the splendid fleet assembled under the American flag, which Great Britain alone can match. No other European nation could send across the sea sixteen such powerful battleships as Rear Admiral ROBLEY D. EVANS commands. Even the cruiser division, including the Washington and Tennessee of 14,500 tons displacement and carrying main batteries of 10 inch guns, is superior to the smart and serviceable squadron which represents Great Britain, the Good Hope, Argyle, Hampshire and Roxburgh. When the display is completed by the arrival of the large American battleship division, still to be the talk of the nations—an object lesson to them, an inspiration to our own countrymen.

It is eminently fitting that ROBLEY D. EVANS should be in command; he is a native of Virginia, and he was a member of the advisory board which prepared the way for the modern United States navy by its recommendations in 1881. The navy of that day would be regarded as junk by the constructors of our time. It did not contain a single high power, long range rifled gun. Only the double turreted monitors survived the overhauling. "I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction," said President ARTHUR in his first annual message, "that every consideration of national safety, economy and honor imperatively demands a thorough rehabilitation of the navy"; and about the same time Secretary of the Navy HUNT said in his annual report that it was a "source of mortification to our officers and fellow countrymen generally that our vessels of war should stand in such mean contrast alongside of those of other and inferior Powers."

The medium sized steel cruisers authorized by the Forty-seventh Congress, the Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, the pioneers of the modern navy, had become obsolete when war was declared against Spain, although the Boston fired her guns dutifully in DEWEY's attack upon the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. It seems only the other day that Admiral DAVID D. PORTER said, with the motive of urging the American people to acquire a modern navy, that "foreign nations laugh at us, and say we can neither go to war nor defend ourselves from attack, because we cannot build ships nor make guns."

It was the splendid work of Secretaries CHANDLER, WHITNEY and HERBERT that, with the cooperation of an aroused Congress, made possible the modern navy which shattered the sea power of Spain in 1898 and ended the war in a few months. The territory acquired and the responsibilities assumed as the consequences of that conflict have obliged us to increase the efficiency of the navy until it is the peer of any navy but England's in fighting power. The taunt of weakness is no longer leveled at us. We build our ships, forge the armor for them, and make the guns. There are no sturdier sailors than ours, no better marksmen, none more skilled and daring. Ninety per cent. of them are native Americans, as compared with twenty-five per cent. in the day the Dolphin was launched. Our flag is now respected and honored in every port. To the humblest citizen in the remotest part of the world we can extend protection. The impotency of 1881 has become the might and pride of 1907 and the guaranty of the peace of this hemisphere.

## Thrifty Massachusetts.

In Chicago the police are somewhat disturbed because Governor GUILD of Massachusetts has pardoned an inmate of the Asylum for the Criminal Insane on condition that the liberated man shall move to that city and live there hereafter. The indignation of the Illinois authorities is pardonable, but their ire is not unusual. It is a favorite trick of Massachusetts to send its criminals on to other States, instead of keeping them in restraint and supporting them itself. Frequently a wrongdoer has kinsmen beyond the borders of the Old Bay State who offer to care for him if he is set free in their charge, and except in the most serious cases such a proposition is not likely to be refused.

Massachusetts has no particular ill will toward the States in which its lawbreakers are thus unloaded. The system is really the result of the thrift for which the State is justly famous. It costs money to keep men in prison or in insane asylums. The same spirit has been shown in the cheerful habit that the poor authorities in not a few towns have of shipping their paupers off to some other community. In this city the Department of Charities frequently finds that applicants for aid are residents of Massachusetts, and in many cases the Commissioner's assistants more than suspect the source from which came the money to pay their fares here. This disposition of paupers must be profitable or it would not be attempted.

From Chicago comes word that Governor GUILD's contribution to the popu-

lation of that city will be sent back to Massachusetts as soon as he can be gathered in. For this action the Massachusetts folk are undoubtedly prepared. They will become justly indignant at the heartless conduct of the Illinois authorities. Perhaps a mass meeting will be called to denounce it in resolutions and speeches. An association (with a paid secretary) may be formed to agitate against such outrages. In the end Massachusetts will get rid of its crazy criminal, and Illinois will be properly humiliated before the nation.

Apparently the signboard, "Work on Grounds and Buildings Will Be Completed Thirty Days," is securely established as one of the new features of every successive American exposition.

The Department of Health decorates its weekly reports with a half page "map of the city of New York," showing in outline all the boroughs and their boundary lines. In each borough the offices and contagious diseases hospitals maintained by the Department are indicated, the first by fat periods, the second by bloated crosses. As the maps do not show the streets in any borough the utility of this piece of cartography is not blindingly apparent. An outline map of the United States with the Capitol at Washington indicated by a large circle but not showing the meridians and parallels, would be about as sensible as this publication.

Orders have been issued that beginning May 1 all conductors on the Burlington railroad system must be clean shaven.—*New York Herald.*

Another outrage attempted on a free people by a ruthless slaveholder.

The best known but not the most interesting theatrical achievements of college undergraduates are in the plays produced by the regular dramatic organizations. Last year the "Agamemnon" presented by the Greek department of Harvard attracted considerable attention. This week students in the English department at Princeton produced MARLOWE's "Tragic History of Dr. Faustus." The Princetonians say that "Dr. Faustus" has never before been presented in America, and only twice in Germany at Heidelberg University.

At a time when undue prominence is given to college sport it is worth while to notice these less advertised forms of undergraduate activity.

If the captain of police who was once an inspector, and who has succeeded in closing eight gambling houses in two days, continues in the course he is now following, who will say that some time he may not regain the rank he lost recently?

A railroad in the West has four stations to the mile.—*The Evening Post.*

What railroad?

## Nonpartisan Judicial Ticket.

From the New York World of yesterday. The Tribune's suggestion that Judge Edward T. Bartlett and Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals be nominated by the judges in a Republican and the other a Democrat. Unless it can be proved that the official record of one or both is such that a reelection is undesired there can be no convincing argument against the plan which the Tribune recommends. A joint nomination would recognize the principle of a nonpartisan judiciary and aid in keeping the highest court in the State out of party politics. The Republicans seem willing to enter into such an arrangement, and as for the Democrats there cannot be many of them who believe that Murphy-Conners named Judges would reflect great credit upon their party.

## For the Class in American History.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: Has there ever been a President of the United States who was not at all sobered by the responsibility of his great office?

BOSTON, April 26. S.

## The Lawyer's Duty.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: As to the duty of a lawyer to a client, I have been in relation to cases which he is called upon to conduct, may I state a legal proposition, tale a story and ask a question?

Perhaps the principle that a man is to be presumed to be innocent until his guilt is proved. No presumption arises in civil cases, but the rule is that who asserts a thing must prove it by a fair preponderance of evidence.

In both instances the parties are entitled to have their cases heard before a duly constituted court and upon competent evidence, and no man should be deprived of his liberty or property without an opportunity to contest those questions.

The late William Augustus Beach was defending a pickpocket before the late Recorder Smyth and jury. The evidence of guilt was complete. Mr. Beach, in addressing the jury, said: "This defendant is accused of having committed a crime. Under the laws of our country he is entitled to be given a fair trial. This is the duty of the court, and it is the duty of counsel so to defend him. In performing this duty I have seen to it that he was properly charged with the alleged crime, and that he has been brought to trial before a duly constituted court; that a fair and impartial jury was empaneled, and that none but competent and legal evidence has been given in against him. This proceeding he is entitled to, no matter what the facts may be, for no man should be ever convicted except in accordance with law."

Perhaps Mr. Beach about "size up" the duty of a lawyer?

PORT RICHMOND, April 26. NEDDY F. RAWSON.

## Question From a Taxpayer.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: Can you inform me what will be the additional yearly outlay of the city of New York if the bill to increase the salaries of the female teachers in public schools should become law, and if it is proposed to raise the money? Can the city afford this great increase in its yearly expenditures without oppressing the owners of real estate?

Perhaps this question need not trouble our lawmakers at Albany, but it is a serious consideration for taxpayers. Is it not a fact that all these teachers are now receiving salaries greatly in excess of the wages paid by any other city or town in the United States for similar services?

What legitimate reason is there for this increasing extravagance? Have those who must bear the burden no voice as to this outlay, but simply pay the bills?

NEW YORK, April 25. TAXPAYER.

## Demand of a Brooklyn sufferer.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Sir: As one who has suffered from bridge jams, and who feels that thousands whose lives have been endangered will agree, I wish that a law might be enacted making a misdemeanor for the R. R. T. to continue selling tickets under such conditions as prevailed at 5:30 o'clock on the bridge last evening. It ought to be made more severe, and now it is simply a ticket seller's evidence of, say, three persons.

NEW YORK, April 25. M.

## And Now There Remains a Rest for the People of God.

A mighty sign goes through the land of thanksgiving jubilation: The President will be in June to take a long vacation.

The railroads for a time are free from Washington decision: The baby crop a little less.

Escapes high supervision: The Constitution can recoup.

From restrained conditions: And molasses runs unobscured.

Their pitiful position: The ancient law of gravity.

Is free from revocation: And sun spots on the orb of day.

Can sport sans remorse: MCLARDENSON WILSON.

## MUSEUM AND LENOX LIBRARY.

Kenyon Cox in his notes devoted to the new Gilbert Stuart portrait now on view at the Metropolitan Museum remarks that Stuart, "never a great artist, was for long the best painter America had produced." This is true. But these two new acquisitions are not Stuart at his solid best, though they are exceedingly brilliant, even captivating in color. The heads of the couple are excellently painted; there is character in both, yet the accessories first catch the eye—the lady's garb and jewels are very striking. Roger E. Fry saw the portraits in Paris at Knoedler's. They were brought there from Spain. They depict Don José de Jauregui y Nebot, Spanish Minister to the United States, and Donna Estelle Stoughton de Jauregui. The pictures were painted in 1791. Stuart signed his name and the date, September 8, 1791. The young Spaniard wears a dark blue coat faced with scarlet and a scarlet waistcoat. His spouse is in a faint, yellowish white gown with a feather headdress. She wears jewels and they are startlingly indicated. A pretty but shallow picture.

There is an exhibit of musical portraits in the Cross-Bow collection. France, Germany, Great Britain, Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Bohemia, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Russia, Spain, Scandinavia and Switzerland are represented. Recent acquisitions in the department of textiles are the collection of fragments of silk and velvet acquired through the Rogers fund. New medals have been added to the collection. In 1839, Edward D. Adams having presented a bronze copy of one made by order of the Emperor Franz Josef of Austria to commemorate the eightieth birthday of his uncle, the Archduke Rainer. Victor D. Brenner, the American medallist, has modeled a medal in commemoration of the removal of John Paul Jones's ashes from Paris to Annapolis in 1905. Mr. Adams has presented a copy in silver to the museum. A bronze copy of a medal of peace medal and the coronation of Edward VII. medal have been sent by the medallist. Reproductions of ancient Irish metal work may be seen; also some Irish silver plate.

The acquisitions at the museum from February 25 to March 25 consist of Syrian silver headress ornaments; reproduction of a silver medal struck to commemorate the marriage of Francis III. and Mary Stuart of France; a silver shrine, bell, cross, chalice, collar and five small brooches; Irish; bronze casts from nature; silver-seven photographic negatives of Chinese porcelains; bronze group; panther and cubs, by Edward Kemps; bronze group, "Old Dragons," by Frederic Remington; bronze group, "The Bronco Buster," by Frederic Remington; bronze group, "The Centaur," by Frederic Remington; bronze statue, "Canto della Vita," by Angelo del Nero; silverware and an embroidered quilt from Turkestan. Two recent purchases are a Venice morning view by William Gedney Bunce, and a genre piece by the late Eastman Johnson, "The Corn Husking."

The loans by William K. Vanderbilt have been written about: the Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Boucher and Holbein. Isadore Kent lends a bronze group of his own, "The Descent into Hell." Medals, plaques, silver watches and articles of vertu are also to be seen. In conclusion, the change to Saturday for the evening opening has proved satisfactory. Monday and Friday, the former evenings, usually showed decorated galleries. The exhibition of Colonial relics is still running.

At the Lenox Library building the collection of prints by Frank Miller, Arthur B. Davies, and other American artists, has proved very interesting. Frank Weitenkampf, the curator of the print department, feels justly pleased at the showing of original work, etchings and lithographs by well known painters. The etchings are by Cadwalader Washburn, Charles Henry White, F. L. Warner, Addison T. Miller, John Sloan, J. C. Vondrus, W. H. Lippincott, Blanche Dillmore, some admirable Japanese prints, Augustus Koompan, I. M. Gauguin and O. N. and Roland Rodd. The Sloan etchings are selected from his admirable New York set. There are aquatints by C. F. W. Mielatz and book plates by L. S. Ipsen, drawings by Carroll Beckwith and Frederick Richardson, and photographs of statuary by J. Scott Hartley for the St. Louis Exposition. A series of etchings by Frank Miller, Arthur B. Davies, and other American artists, has proved very interesting. Frank Weitenkampf, the curator of the print department, feels justly pleased at the showing of original work, etchings and lithographs by well known painters. The etchings are by Cadwalader Washburn, Charles Henry White, F. L. Warner, Addison T. Miller, John Sloan, J. C. Vondrus, W. H. Lippincott, Blanche Dillmore, some admirable Japanese prints, Augustus Koompan, I. M. Gauguin and O. N. and Roland Rodd. The Sloan etchings are selected from his admirable New York set. There are aquatints by C. F. W. Mielatz and book plates by L. S. Ipsen, drawings by Carroll Beckwith and Frederick Richardson, and photographs of statuary by J. Scott Hartley for the St. Louis Exposition.

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